

## Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

MacCulloch, R.D. and A. Lathrop. 2006. *Stefania woodleyi*.

***Stefania woodleyi* Rivero**  
**Woodley's *Stefania*; *Rana Stefania* de**  
**Woodley**

*Stefania woodleyi* Rivero 1968:147. Type-locality, "...from a rocky stream, slope Mt. Kanaima, nr. Potaro R. Brit. Guiana." Holotype, British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1967.654, adult female, collected 17 August 1959 by J.D. Woodley (examined by authors).

• **CONTENT.** No subspecies are recognized.

• **DEFINITION.** Adults range in SVL from 35–46 mm (males) and 44–60 mm (females). Head width is 98% head length; the distance between nostrils is 70–75% of the interorbital distance and 1.75 times the distance from nostril to tip of snout. Interorbital space is slightly less than width of upper eyelid. Frontoparietal ridges are present but reduced. The tympanum is separated from the eye by a distance equal to two-thirds of the tympanum diameter. Vomerine teeth number 5–6. The skin on the dorsum is shagreened



**Figure 1.** *Stefania woodleyi*, ROM 42832, Potaro River, Guyana (photograph by A. Lathrop).



**Figure 2.** *Stefania woodleyi*, IRSNB 13802, Kaieteur National Park, Guyana (photograph by P.J.R. Kok).

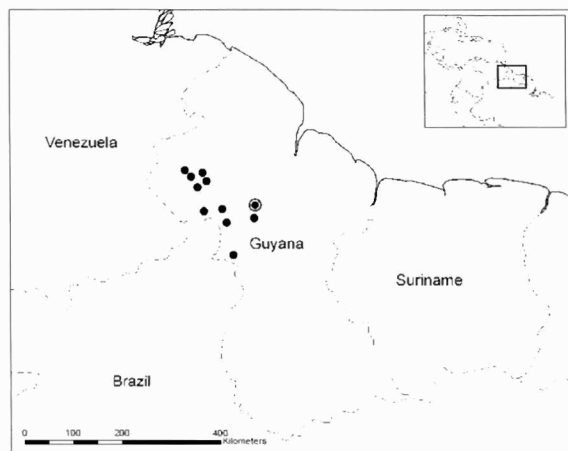
to granular. Rounded warts are present in the temporal and post-tympanic regions, with low warts also present in the loreal region. The largest finger disc is equal to half the tympanum diameter. The hands and feet have low, indistinct supernumerary tubercles. Toe webbing formula is I (2<sup>+</sup>–2<sup>¼</sup>) - 2<sup>½</sup> II (2–2) - (3–3<sup>+</sup>) III (2<sup>¼</sup>–2<sup>½</sup>) - (3<sup>½</sup>–3<sup>¾</sup>) IV 3<sup>½</sup> - (2<sup>+</sup>–2<sup>½</sup>) V.

Dorsal surfaces are medium brown with irregular ochre spots or reticulations. Some individuals have an ochre or cream interorbital bar and dorsolateral stripes. Laterally, the head is ochre with a dark brown canthal stripe and irregular medium brown spots in loreal and temporal regions. A dark brown supratympanic stripe continues to the groin. Flanks and groin are medium to dark brown with irregular ochre spots. Dorsal surfaces of thighs and arms are ochre with dark brown transverse bars continuing onto anterior surfaces of thighs; posterior surfaces of thighs are medium brown with white spots. Shanks and tarsi are ochre with dark brown spots or bars. Throat and ventral surfaces of thighs are medium brown with cream to ochre mottling; ventral surfaces of shanks, tarsi and arms are immaculate medium brown. The color pattern on the chest and belly varies from medium brown with ochre mottling to ochre with brown mottling. In preservative the ochre fades to light brown and the cream to white. Juvenile coloration is similar to that of adults.

• **DIAGNOSIS.** *Stefania woodleyi* differs from *S. evansi* and *S. scalae* by its basal toe webbing, with 2–3 phalanges free (1–2 free phalanges in *S. evansi* and *S. scalae*), from *S. marahuaquensis* and *S. roraimae* by its coarsely shagreened to granular skin (smooth), from *S. percristata* by the absence of enlarged frontoparietal crests (present), from *S. tamaricuarina* by its concave canthus rostralis (straight), and from *S. ackawaio*, *S. ayangannae* and *S. riae* by the ratio of the largest finger disc to the tympanum diameter (50% in *S. woodleyi*, 75% in the other three species). Furthermore, the mottled color pattern in *S. woodleyi* has not been reported in any other member of the genus. All other *Stefania* are in the *S. goini* group, and can be distinguished from *S. woodleyi* by head proportions (broader than long in the *S. goini* group). *Stefania woodleyi* occurs at lower elevations than do most other species of *Stefania*; the only congener that has been collected sympatrically with *S. woodleyi* is *S. evansi*.

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** The adult holotype was described by Rivero (1968) and redescribed by Duellman and Hoogmoed (1984). MacCulloch and Lathrop (2002) and MacCulloch et al. (2006) provided further descriptions based on additional adult and juvenile specimens.

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** Rivero (1968) and Duellman and Hoogmoed (1984) presented black-and-white photographs of the dorsal aspect of the holotype. Duellman and Hoogmoed (1984) also presented drawings of the head (dorsal and lateral), palm and



**Map.** Distribution of *Stefania woodleyi*. The circled dot indicates the type-locality, while other localities are represented by solid dots. Map courtesy of Blake Matejowsky.

sole. A color photograph is in MacCulloch et al. (2006).

• **DISTRIBUTION.** The known range is in the eastern portion of the Pakaraima Mountain region, Guyana, at elevations from 100 to 900 m. All specimens were collected on or near rocky stream banks in forests. At several locations *S. woodleyi* and *S. evansi* were collected syntopically. More detail is in MacCulloch and Lathrop (2002) and MacCulloch et al. (2006).

• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** A description of the type-locality is in Goin and Woodley (1969). Duellman and Hoogmoed (1984) proposed a phylogeny of the genus that included this species. A table of diagnostic characters useful for species identification is in MacCulloch and Lathrop (2002) and a key to species is in Señaris et al. (1997). An additional description is in MacCulloch et al. (2006). Information on habitat and reproduction is in MacCulloch and Lathrop (2002), MacCulloch et al. (2006), and Rivero (1968).

• **REMARKS.** *Stefania* was placed in the new family Cryptobatrachidae by Frost et al. (2006). Rivero (1970) divided the genus *Stefania* into two species groups on the basis of head proportions; *Stefania woodleyi* is in the *S. evansi* group. The Spanish vernacular name “Rana Stefania de Woodley” is in accordance with Barrio-Amorós (1998). Frank and Ramus (1995) proposed the English vernacular name “Woodley’s Treefrog”; we feel that the use of “treefrog” for *Stefania* is imprecise and confusing, and therefore propose the name “Woodley’s Stefania”, which is in accordance with names proposed for other *Stefania*, and follows the Spanish example.

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The specific epithet, in the masculine genitive, is a patronym honoring J.D. Woodley,

who collected the holotype.

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